

HALIFAX MINERVA.



VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. C. MARCH 5, 1829.

NO. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$1 if payment is not made within 3 months.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

SCOTLAND NECK

Private Academy.

THE subscriber having terminated on the removal of a institution formerly kept in Halifax, to the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, begs leave to inform those concerned, and Parents or Guardians generally, that the Spring Session of the above Academy will commence on Monday the 9th March, and terminate on Friday the 11th of July. This institution will include two departments—MALE and FEMALE; and will be open to children of any age. The course of studies will be as follows:

4th CLASS—Spelling, Reading & Writing with best Penmanship.

R. & J. DUNN & CO., Cheap SH STORE.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are receiving their

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, New, Fashionable or Desirable in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

A very large supply of Groceries of all descriptions, **HARDWARE,**



HATS, of every quality.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

SADDLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES.

and an assortment of TIN WARE.

Together with an assortment of Sole Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER.—Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps, Perfumery.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets. Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds, Books, Stationery, Tobacco, Ivory, and Horn COMBS, Paints, Oils and Drugs, Pocket Books, Fur, Seal skin, and Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at very moderate prices—many of the goods MUCH lower than they have been heretofore sold in this market. They have on hand a consignment of

HERRINGS AND SH

HAUTFAX,

Opposite the Bank's Hotel, next door to the Bank. He tends supply the Planters and inhabitants on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage.

In his assortment, which he has just received from NEW YORK, may be found Superfine Black, Mixed, Olive and Drab Colors.

Sattinets, Bouzets, White and Red Linen, Cotton and Wollen Socks and Stockings.

Furniture, Calico, Fancy Calicoes, Plaid, do, new article.

Book, Mull, Jac, Cambric and Figured Swiss Muslins.

Muslin Robes, Irish Linens, Lin Cambric, Cotton Shirts.

Domestic Cotton white and colored.

Indian Crape, Green, Pink, White and Blue, Florances.

Exantines, Single, Black, Barege and G. Shawls, Black and White, & House.

Gloves, Blankets, Plaid Silks.

Fancy Cravats and necks, Bleached and Brown, stockings.

Fancy and Black Stockings, Cambric and Pique, Silk and Cotton, Weaver Hats, 1st and 2nd qualities.

Other.

FRANCIS



In Halifax County, one of every week at Mr. William's, in Greenville, Va. and the of his time at the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton Co. N. C. and will be let to man, the regular price of Ten Dollars the season, and Two Dollars to insure a mare to be insured as soon as the mare is insured to be in full of the property insured.

FRANCIS is a young Sorrel, of fine Action, seven years old, now in the prime of life and nearly Fifteen and three quarters hands high. The subscriber will use great exertions to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be held for either.

Mares before the stand and will have every attention paid them, and grain and the most skilled prices if requested. The season will commence on the 1st day of March and end the 1st day of April.

R. CRUMP, Jr.

P. S. For further particulars see Handbills.

FOR SALE AT

THE POST OFFICE,

ON THIS PLACE.

THE LIVING WILSON, to wit:

BROWN LINE,

WILSON'S, BILAD,

in Bedsteads,

AGRICULTURE.

From the American Farmer.

INDIAN CORN

Richmond Jan. 5, 1828.

Mr SKINNER,

SIR—I have been induced to make this communication to you by two recent notices in your journal, the one of the unusual luxuriance of the stalk of corn produced in the state of North Carolina, the other, of the size and productiveness of an ear of corn raised by a gentleman on the eastern shore of Virginia. With regard to the stalks of corn which have grown on my farm, I can affirm nothing with precision, having never made these a subject of particular attention. That they should be very tall, or that the ear should shoot at any extraordinary distance from the earth I have always regarded as a disadvantage; the plant being, by either cause, rendered more liable, to the influence of the violent gusts by which we are, not unfrequently visited during the summer months. The ear of corn presented by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Upshur) certainly indicates considerable fertility in the soil in which it grew, and great perfection in the product of that soil; nevertheless, the specimens of Indian corn herein described, (and which by the first safe opportunity shall be forwarded to you) will, I think for the present at least, disappoint that gentleman's determination of surpassing all others in superior samples of Indian corn. I shall send you four ears, taken from my crop of 1828. The first of them is 8 inches in length, 3 inches and 1-8 of an inch in circumference at the larger end, and contains 1200 grains. The second is 9 inches in length, 3 inches and 1-8 of an inch in circumference at the larger end, and contains 1200 grains. The third is 10 inches in length, 3 inches and 1-8 of an inch in circumference at the larger end, and contains 1200 grains. The fourth is 11 inches in length, 3 inches and 1-8 of an inch in circumference at the larger end, and contains 1200 grains.

By the process the land which yielding an annual crop has been gradually anchored, the stalks of corn have consequently been brought nearer each other, so that length they have been planted at the distance of two feet only apart, and the two last years, 1827-8, the average product gathered from this land has been six barrels or thirty bushels to the acre. An error was at first committed (as must be expected in every novitiate,) by raising, or rather by leaving the beds too high, or convex on the surface, but this was corrected, and they now are reduced nearly to a level in the progress of tillage by the five hoed cultivator, merely leaving a trace as a guide for placing the manure for the succeeding crop. In the course of improvement here delineated, the manure has been almost exclusively supplied by my farm stable, my cow yard (in which every corn stalk and every other species of offal have been carefully deposited) and from my stable in town, in which only three horses are kept. But I find myself drawing into a prolix commentary, what was designed to be a simple notice of an instance of luxuriant vegetation. I will therefore conclude, with the remark, taking into view the product of my corn, the regular contribution from the land, and the progressive anchoring of the soil, I think I may venture to anticipate your surprise upon my title to Mr. Upshur's barrel of corn, proffered to the person who shall surpass him. The species of corn, described by him I am unacquainted with, or I know not by his description, whether it is the same as the one which I have sent you are of a kind which the gourd seed corn is valuable for its increase, for being easily crushed in a mortar, it yields a large quantity of oil.

MR. SPRUELL'S

Remarks in the last Legislature of this State on the Bank question.

Mr. Spruill, (Chairman of the majority of the Bank Committee) said it was the object of the committee to state the facts of the case to the House, and leave the Legislature to take what course they might judge proper. It was not their intention to make any apology for the conduct of the Banks, but to give, not only the facts, but the reasons also, which had been offered in evidence, for the measures which had been adopted by these institutions. These facts and these reasons will go to the public, who will form their own opinion upon them.

Various propositions, said Mr. S., are now before the committee—not only the recommendations of the majority and minority of the Bank Committee, but also the resolutions of the gentleman from Newbern, and the resolutions and bill introduced this morning, by the gentleman from Granville, (Mr. Wyche.) The important enquiry is, will the Legislature express any opinion, or take any steps on the subject? and if so, what shall be done? From the examination which had taken place before the committee, the conduct of the State Bank has been very improper, if not highly culpable. Much of the evil may have grown out of the organization of that Bank, which he regarded as fundamentally wrong. What is the organization of this Bank?

It is under 96 or 98 Directors, distributed among a principal Bank and six Branches, with considerable, and in many respects, co-ordinate powers. These Branches are scattered over the whole State. Nothing good could be expected from a system so loose and so extended. If we get clear of this institution, he hoped we should take more care in future to organize any establishment of

did not care how soon it would wind up its concerns, that in doing so,

the purposes of the community. He was of a different opinion. We have heretofore had to make Bank notes adroit, which has caused them to depreciate in value. It would be of advantage to the public that a part of them should be withdrawn—and the sooner it is done the better. It is not supposed that either the Newbern or Cape Fear Banks intend to close their business. The Cape Fear Bank has become a specie paying Bank—and the Newbern Bank is using every means to become so. These two Banks, with the Fayetteville Branch of the United States Bank, and such notes as come in from the adjoining States of Virginia & South-Carolina, would be sufficient for all our purposes.

One of the objects of the Bill now before the Committee, is to establish a new Bank of the State, on principles, in his opinion more objectionable than those of the present State Bank. The stock of this new Bank is to be owned entirely by the State—to be under the direction of officers, with salaries—and irresponsible, except so far as they may be restrained by a sense of good faith and honor. We have found it impracticable to keep the present State Bank within the bounds prescribed for it—and he should be very unwilling to see the State embark in any such scheme as that proposed by the gentleman from Granville. If we establish any other Bank, let it be placed on a solid foundation—under the management of responsible individuals—with a moderate capital, just sufficient to answer the purposes of the community—and its business done on short loans, so as always to keep its issues within its control. He believed it will be necessary to have Banks on these principles to prevent the United States Bank having the entire control of the circulating medium of the State. Such a state of things he thought much to be deprecated. The influence which the United States Bank must acquire over the money concerns of the State, if left without a rival in a local institution, would be dangerous to liberty.

There is a feature in the Bill proposed by the gentleman from Granville, to which, Mr. S. said, he strongly objected. The Directors of the Bank are to be

dollars, each of them containing the necessity of an investigation of the subject by a Committee before a measure so expensive received the sanction of the House. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library, with instructions to ascertain the number of documents necessary to be preserved, and the probable cost of printing a number proposed by the resolution. The House was occupied in the transactions of private business for the remainder of the day.

FEBRUARY 16.

In the Senate, several bills from the House were read a first time, and carried to a second reading. Mr. Benson, of Kentucky, presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of that State instructing their Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law appropriating a portion of the public land to the establishment and use of schools in that State. On motion of Mr. Berrien, the Senate went into consideration of executive business, and when the doors were opened the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, upwards of fifty petitions and memorials were presented, among which were two from certain widows of officers of the Revolution, recently deceased, praying that the provisions of the last session, for the relief of surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, might be extended to them in like manner as would have been awarded to their husbands, if alive. Various reports were presented, and several bills introduced. The bill concerning the peace establishment of the army, involving the case of General Bissell, was further deferred, and the House took up the Cumberland Road bill, reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, by Mr. Ransom, toll gates at 10 miles instead of from each 10 miles, the tolls on the latter were to be paid by the pairings of the road. Mr. D.

have them printed. Mr. Blake then rose, and said that he was much indebted to a gentleman from Kentucky for having made this motion, for he considered it an act of justice to the State he had the honor to represent, and as he had yesterday made the original motion, he could not but consider it also an act of personal kindness to himself. The question reconsideration having been put, was decided in the affirmative, and the printing was thereupon ordered. On motion of Mr. Mercer, the special orders for the day were then postponed, and the House took up the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road—Mr. Mercer resumed the course of his remarks on the bill, and in reply to the constitutional objections which had been urged in opposition to it. He preferred the bill to the amendment, but would vote for the latter if the Bill failed. Mr. Hoffman obtained the floor, and spoke for some time in opposition to both the bill and constitutional objections. Mr. Chilton now endeavored to get the floor, but before he could catch the eyes of the Speaker, Stanberry moved the previous question. On this motion Mr. Wickliffe, demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered by the House. Being taken they stood as follows: Yeas 33, Nays 7. So the House determined that the main question should at once be put, and the subject according to the rule in such cases put off for another day. An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Torrs to go into the Committee of the Whole on the Census bill, when the House adjourned (between three and four o'clock.)

FEBRUARY 18.

In the Senate, several bills were read the second time, and ordered to a third reading. The bill considering

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1829.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINER.

The Newbern Spectator of the 28th ult. contains the following ill-timed, ill-natured and unjust paragraph:

"It is rumoured at Washington City, and believed by many, that General Jackson has arranged his Cabinet as follows:

Van Buren, Secretary of State.	
Ingham, " Treasurer.	
Eaton, " War.	
Branch, " Navy.	
Berrien, " At. Gen.	

"We do not believe it. We can conceive of nothing more out of than Mr. Branch at the head of our Navy. Such appointments cannot but lessen our government in our own estimation. To see men elevated to the first offices in the government, offices, with the duties of which they are totally ignorant, merely because they have been active partisans. Is this the able Cabinet with which Gen. Jackson was to surround himself?"

It is unquestionably premature to condemn the President elect, for appointments, which rest on no better authority than rumour, and plainly manifests a spirit of predetermined hostility to the men and measures of the new administration.

It is ill-natured, as levelling the shafts of abuse and detraction, particularly, at a distinguished citizen of our own State. We could wish that this disposition to self-detraction was confined to the neighborhood of the Spectator, or to those who more immediately manage the editorial department of that paper—but, unfortunately, we have, too often, had occasion to lament its general prevalence.

fore been deemed inexpedient to give our state a voice in the executive councils of the nation may be supposed, naturally, to increase that gratification.

A few words more will suffice, as we hope, to show that the censures of the Newbern editor are unjust as well as ill-timed and ill-natured. Of Mr. Branch, as a public character, we may indulge in commendation, without suffering our feelings of private regard to betray us into a fanciful and unreasonable strain of panegyric. From a very early period of his manhood to the present time, he has served, almost without interruption, in the councils of his own state or of the general government. He has successively served as a member of the House of Commons and of the Senate of North Carolina—filled the executive chair of the same for the constitutional term of three years, and held for six years the high and responsible situation of Senator of the United States. That public confidence in him remains unimpaired, is abundantly proven by his late re-election to that honorable body, without opposition, for another term. In these various relations in which he has stood to the people of his state, his conduct has been such as to acquire their respect and confidence as a legislator, and their esteem as a man. And although in the Senate of the United States he may have been viewed, by some, under the influence of strong political excitement, as an "active partizan" a large majority of his fellow-citizens, both abroad and at home, have viewed him as the honest and able representative of the people.

surrounded by a train of prattlers. she is holding forth the moral page for the instruction of one, and pouring out the milk of health to invigorate the frame and constitution of another. When is her snowy bosom half so serene: or when thrills it with such innocent and pleasing rapture, as in the silent moments of domestic attention, or those attitudes of undissembled love. What painter wandering with a creative fancy over the exhaustless riches of nature, can give us so enchanting and delightful a picture in so elegant a frame? What pleasure of the levee, the drawing room, or masquerade can vie in flavour with these more retired, maternal satisfactions? And when can woman ever be said to consult the real dignity and happiness of her sex, but when she is thus conscientiously discharging her duty to the man to whom she has plighted, at the altar of God, her vows and affections?

HALIFAX.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.
"God and our Country."

I never knew a scoffer of gospel light, or of the christian worship of God, who was not either a vicious character, or a shallow fellow: or, perhaps, both combined. I have never noticed atheistical profanity of things truly sacred, but

tions of the head, hypocritically disjoined from the heart and life. A party, we repeat, virtually organized to overthrow our liberties to turn us back to savage life, in which caprice, revenge, and all the malignant passions, take precedence of law, government, and the benign sway of gospel light and peace: a party, which, if no counteracting influence existed, and it could have its sway, would introduce, into independent America, another "Reign of Terror," such as horribly convulsed, and helped to destroy republican France:—a party containing in its bosom the spirit of the Robbespieres, the Meratts, and other detestable atheists of that, then, infidel land. The scorning party then, may be pronounced one of the conspirators against the best interests of mankind and their country:—a party of wretched, cold-blooded misanthropes, which, to indulge in pride and vice, would willingly poison the fountain of virtue and human happiness:—and a party, too, condemning its own avowed principles in the sober moments of reflection, for individuals of the atheistical or scorning party, at times acknowledge the folly of their zeal and enthusiasm against the gospel light. Therefore your own sentiments, O! sinner!! against vital piety, stand out only as suspicious, but un-

but extinguished by extreme exertion. Fortunately, the wind, which was fresh in some measure subsided, or a third of the travelling part of the city would probably have been destroyed. The fire caught in the same building which was discovered to be on fire on Monday morning, and was no doubt the effect of design. It was discovered near the stair case, and the unfortunate inmates were barely enabled to escape with a part of their clothing. Indeed, so rapid was the progress of the flames, that a very little of the furniture in the first five or six houses destroyed, was saved.

The whole number of buildings sacrificed by the devouring element cannot be less than fifty—comprising the whole of the block of buildings bounded by Bough-ton st. North, State st. South, Barnard st. east, and Jefferson st. west, with the exception of the house of Mrs. Burke and the block bounded by Proulx st. South, by the lane north and east and west by Jefferson st. with the exception of two or three considerable buildings on Barnard street.

As near as we can ascertain the amount insured upon the property destroyed is upwards of \$30,000—of which \$11,000 insured in the London Phoenix Company, and \$9,000 in the Chester Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated from \$40 to \$60,000 dollars.

It will be recollected by the readers of our daily press of the proceedings in Congress that when the question, ordering Cumberland Road Bill, was being read, we were informed that

requested to say, that having use for a few blank sea letters, Mr. Clay, with a view to economy, ordered an additional number, because he supposed that the additional copies would cost less, proportionately, than if they were re-printed after the 4th of March—and that, therefore, he directed the name of Andrew Jackson, President, &c. to be inserted. We are also requested to say, that the cost will not exceed twenty dollars.

Without discussing how far it was proper for Mr. Clay to have blanks printed in the name of Gen. Jackson, we make the statement as requested, and will be much surprised if this turns out to be the only case in which the duties of the next administration have been anticipated. Unless we are much deceived, some of the frightened deprecators of departed power have dug up, from the grave, accounts long since forgotten, and pressed them through the yielding departments.

A hearty Old Man.—There is, at this time living upon Pocket Creek, in Moore county, an old man named Duncan Campbell, who was sixteen years of age at the battle of Culloden, and of course is now 92 years of age. He retains his faculties to an astonishing degree. He can split rails, maul and grape, and almost young men in the country. One day last week, he grubbed a rod of rough new ground for his day's work.—*Bay State Journal.*

An unfortunate occurrence took place at Carthage last week during the Regimental muster at that place. A pine tree of considerable size which had been cut off at the top and laid in the street, was blown down upon a

beautifully acquired the connection of the fort, been reduced to a bright and men, and up the adventure, which was once the scene of elegance and liberal hospitality, said to waste and desolate. The embellishments of art have disappeared, the palace crumbled and the ornaments of taste withered. Draft wood encumbers the grounds and ruin is strewn over the spot which was once an image of an earthly paradise. The former owner, unfortunately seduced by ambition to participate in the wild schemes formed by his bold and visionary companion, shared in the ruin of fortune and the wreck of character. The island was abandoned and is now a memento of the folly of its possessor, exhibiting that desolation which the decay of nature brings on the deserted works of art.

Worcester, Egis.

Most of the late murders in Edinburgh, it appears, were committed for the purpose of supplying the Medical schools with bodies for dissection. Not less than 12 or 14 of these atrocious villainies have been brought to light, and it is supposed that many others yet remain to be disclosed, having all been perpetrated by an organized gang of desperate wretches, who were regularly paid at the rate of 10-12 guineas for each body they produced. The London and Liverpool papers therefore, while they teem with the details of these horrible barbarities, earnestly recommend a decisive alteration of the law respecting the supply of bodies to teachers of Anatomy. It is said that in some instances in London, the wretches employed to furnish the sacks, when they had drunk, and sold their

The Y. passed a l. lars to per duty tow ing the Commo protest adding sing as in an T. et is to be benefited. plan of decreeing penal- against men who remain in antiquity. In Rome, fines were levied on unmarried men, and when pecuniary forfeitures failed to ensure their obedience to these connubial edicts, their contumacious neglect of the law, was punished by degradation from their tribe. Celibacy continued, however, to gain ground in Rome, and to counteract its effects, the Censors had recourse to the extraordinary measure of obliging all the young married men to pledge themselves on oath, to marry within a certain time. In Babylon, the custom of unmarried men to take place among

this mode of misfortunes of men, we are glad, that so praiseworthy plan of decreeing penal- against men who remain in antiquity. In Rome, fines were levied on unmarried men, and when pecuniary forfeitures failed to ensure their obedience to these connubial edicts, their contumacious neglect of the law, was punished by degradation from their tribe. Celibacy continued, however, to gain ground in Rome, and to counteract its effects, the Censors had recourse to the extraordinary measure of obliging all the young married men to pledge themselves on oath, to marry within a certain time. In Babylon, the custom of unmarried men to take place among

huge mountains together by a most beautiful arch, over which there is a great wagon road. Its length from one mountain to the other is nearly 80 feet, its width about 16, its thickness about 45, and its perpendicular height over the water is not far from 220 feet. A few bushes grow on its top, by which the traveler may hold himself as he looks over. On each side of the stream, and near the bridge, are rocks projecting ten or fifteen feet over the water, and from two hundred to three hundred feet from its surface, all of limestone. The visitor cannot give so good a description of this bridge as I can of his feeling at the time. He softly creeps out on a shaggy projecting rock, and looking down a chasm of from forty to fifty feet wide; he sees nearly a hundred feet below, a white beam dashing against the rocks beneath, as if terrified at the rocks above. The stream is called Cedar Creek. The visitor sees trees under the arch, the height is seventy feet and not to look down upon them they appear like small bushes or a chaps two or three feet high. I saw several birds fly under the arch, and they looked like insects. I threw down a stone, and counted thirty-four before it reached the water. At a fear of height, but the here is what is high, and the terrible, and feel it deep. The next rocks present their tops rising as a square, the water murmurs and flows far below, and the mountains rear up round heads on each side, capped by a sublimity. The

sir? I will, then,' said the boy, scratching his head, and holding out his hand for the guinea. 'Now, sir,' having received the money, and pointing to his sheep, 'when you see that black ram turn his tail towards the wind, 'tis a sure sign of rain within an hour.' 'What,' exclaimed the philosopher, 'must I, in order to foretell the weather, stay here and watch which way that black ram turns his tail?' 'Yes, Sir.' Off rode Newton, quite satisfied with his discovery, but not much inclined to avail himself of it or to recommend it to others.

A lawyer observing a little boy to be very sprightly and talkative, took him between his knees, and commenced conversation with him, when the boy asked him what trial was to come on next, (as the court was then in session,) to which the lawyer replied, that the next was to be between the Devil and the Pope, and asked the boy's opinion as to who would gain it; he immediately replied, by thought it would be a hard trial, as the Pope had the most money, but the Devil the most lawyers.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR A FLOGGING.—Geo. S. —, late a lieutenant in the U. S. army, and a native of this country, was one of the most

HE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues, (at the old establishment in place, near the church,) to make and repair **COACHES, GIGS &c** in a faithful and workmanlike manner. In order to render his establishment more complete and deserving of public patronage, he has employed a first rate

From the Artist who will execute that part of the work in the best and most fashionable style. ALSO — Chairs and other ornamental painting done to order, at the shortest notice.

The subscriber grateful for past encouragement in his line of business solicits a continuance of the same. His charges will be moderate—corresponding with the times.

THOS. MARSHALL.

Halifax, Feb. 14. 4—16

Will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Halifax county, North Carolina, 6 miles from the town of Halifax, seven from Enfield, and eleven from Potters Ferry; and will be let to mares of FIFTEEN DOLLARS cash, the single leap—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS the season—payable at the expiration of the season—and THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS to ensure a mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal—with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance.—The season to commence on the first day of February next, and end on the 15th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse will be well attended to; and can be fed with corn and fodder, if required—50 cents per day. Separate lots

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In the House of Representatives, Mr. Handlon requested and obtained permission for the select Committee on Retrenchment to continue to sit during the session of the House. The resolution of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, in amendment of the Constitution of the United States, was called up; and Mr. Wright, of Ohio, again consumed the time allotted to resolutions. Mr. Barringer submitted a resolution directing the printing of one hundred and thirty copies of all the documents, Legislative and Executive Reports of Committees, &c., of the House of Representatives, from the first to the thirtieth Congress inclusive, being a period of twenty-six years; and moved for its adoption by the House. Its adoption was strenuously opposed by Mr. Wickliff, Mr. Weems, and Mr. Floyd, of Virginia; the former gentleman asking for the yeas and nays upon the question; the latter stating that the cost would be far short of a million of

In the House, Sen. Buckner moved the reconsideration of the vote given on yesterday's action to print certain resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the public lands and the state's title to the same, claiming that the state's title to the public lands and the state's title to the same is a subject of great importance and that the public lands are a subject of great importance and that the public lands are a subject of great importance.

The whole number of deaths in the city of New York, for the year 1828, was 5181. The month in which the greatest number died was August—502. Nine hundred and six died of Consumption.

We believe we speak the sentiments of the people of North Carolina generally when we say, the appointment of Mr. Branch as Secretary of the Navy, or any similar situation in the gift of the Executive, would be not only unsatisfactory, but highly gratifying to them. States like mine, as may laudably cherish a well regulated ambition, and it would be a useless affectation of vanity in either, to discourage it. That is, is hereto-

Why, indeed, did woman here exist, but to display and ennoble it by superior employment? Why does she appear to so much advantage when in her place?

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